

chment laws; its, and duty, etc. While firm and firmance, and social

is abundant, of the evolution of all history of vice, ignorance, the public fabric, and somethetrical Greece, which favored the of every Leontidas of ages, slavery, Jesus Jeffer- the recover- struggle

In his hand, he said, "If I thought he was in house, I would ring his head off very quickly." Before many days had elapsed, the left hand of lad was torn in pieces by the (I will not say accidentally) discharge of a small gun.

"The Lord will not hold him guiltless that takes name in vain."

THE GATHERER.

FROM THE (LONDON) METHODIST MAGAZINE, FOR THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD ASSERTED.

The following account appears to me worthy of rescue from oblivion. If you judge it calculated to add to the weight of that body of evidence, also contained in your Magazine, in proof of a particular truth, it is entirely at your service. On behalf of the person concerned, who, in the judgment of all who knew him, is an unexceptionable witness.

In December, 1819, J. G., of —, in this country having been, for some time, under strong conviction of his sin and danger, and earnestly seeking the Lord, was digging for sand, in a pit several feet deep. While at his work, a very small pebble fell upon his hand, and occasioned such pain, that he was under the necessity of desisting for a few minutes. However returned again to the place, but had scarcely made his work before he heard distinctly, a voice which he at first took to be that of his employer, saying, "Are you making a hole to bury yourself?" He immediately looked up, but seeing no person surprised, and got out in order to ascertain from whence the voice had come. On looking round, however could see no person, and was fully convinced that body was near. After carefully examining the ground near it, and satisfying himself there was no appearance of danger, he again descended, but was immediately seized with so violent a thirst, as not only deprived him of power to walk, made him apprehensive that he should die before he could reach the nearest house. He made the sign of the cross, and, on coming to the house, felt no parched, (though it was a cold frosty day,) but was with difficulty he could ask for a mug, in order to procure some water from the pump. He was sooner furnished with one, than his thirst was entirely gone; as though he had drunk plentifully, and felt no disposition to taste the water, for which moments before, he had felt so violent an inclination. On returning immediately to the pit, he found his absence, more than six tons of earth had fallen upon the very place where he had been working, had buried his tools, and part of his clothes, which had left behind.

This wonderful deliverance convinced him of the goodness of God towards him; and he fell on his knees to give vent to the grateful feelings of his mind. A few days afterwards, having to walk to Worcester, he left his dwelling early in the morning, was very dark, intending to cross the canal or river at a small distance. On coming to it, however, he saw a powerful impression on his mind, not to venture across; but as he knew that others had commonly for several preceding days, and there was no thaw, he resisted the impression, and accordingly set his foot on the ice; but though it felt strong, the impression was deepened, and he felt power to proceed. He therefore drew back, finding a piece of brick, threw it into the middle, found that the ice was quite gone there, it having cut away for some purpose the preceding day; he was, a second time, rescued from imminent danger.

These circumstances powerfully encouraged him in his search of salvation, and in short time he was enabled to cast his sinful soul on the mercy of God who had thus watched over his life, and restored it from destruction. Being justified by faith, he became the means of leading some of them to a right stand on public worship. The following anecdote is related by Dr. Gadsden as having occurred in the experience of one of the Sunday schools he joined our society, and has since remained a member, and approved member.

R. PICKERIN.
Dover, May 1, 1821.

THE ANGEL OF DEATH AND THE KING.

A fable having many resemblances in fact.

It was laid by General FAYETTE, of our injuries who were present, and the feelings own bosom on memory shall all animate our desire, and our chil- the patriotic and York-

of leisure and our duties of our employed, with the community, and I hope despiration, where red, to corrupt so many of the purposes to resort and the arts. It can be with the treas- —; calculated to useful members and friends, and patrons, to indebted for me, in be- ther the ex- acknowledgments.— And with pleasing expectations— appear, that from construction from the deeply and ex- appear, that the man regard as of essential value the spiritual soul, one, whose heart he would attach to himself in the relation of a wife? Consideration of this kind may save the unhappiness frequently arising from religious subjects; or what is worse, one of the party's doing right, I acknowledge it is a much more easy method of reward simply to confer a ticket, which at some future day is to be exchanged for money or books; but it is more than questionable whether it is the most factual method.

The king was about to reply, but the angel of death came to him in time. He snatched away his life he could utter a word.

RELIGIOUS COURTSHP.

In forming the most interesting and important relation Christians do not always, perhaps generally establish them with reference to the religious characters of each other. "Be ye not unequally yoked together," says the apostle. Should not a religious man regard as of essential value the spiritual soul, one, whose heart he would attach to himself in the relation of a wife? Consideration of this kind may save the unhappiness frequently arising from religious subjects; or what is worse, one of the party's doing right, I acknowledge it is a much more easy method of reward simply to confer a ticket, which at some future day is to be exchanged for money or books; but it is more than questionable whether it is the most factual method.

Merits of Christ.—We should throw all our sins into the arms of Christ for acceptance, and so remark at the end of the year, "Gather up the fragments, that nothing

CHAP-

RE.

MISCELLANY.

FROM THE BRIGHTON (ENG.) GAZETTE.

SINGULAR FACT.

The following singular fact may be relied on, as being literally true:—A few years ago, a tradesman of this town, having been unfortunate in business, went to reside in London, where he endeavored to commence business again, but one of his creditors arrested him and threw him into the King's Bench prison. His wife was then left entirely destitute, with a family of young children, and another at the breast, and she was reduced to the greatest distress. After a time, however, she managed to hire a little shop and parlor, as those dark back holes in London are called, in one of the lowest streets in East Smithfield. Here she tried to set up an eating-house, and sometimes she managed to get a joint of meat, of the most ordinary kind, and dress for sale. At other times she was unable to accomplish even this. It happened one day that an old man, a common beggar, came to her door, and solicited alms, and she gave him a crust of bread. A short time afterwards he came again, with the same request, and she relieved him, observing that she had but little to spare, but what she had was welcome to. A third time the old man came, and again asked for charity, and as she was looking up the mouldy crusts, he said to her, "Mistress, it seems to me that you are more in want of assistance than myself?"

"Indeed I am," replied the poor woman; "none knows my distress but myself. I have these poor children to support, and my husband is in gaol."—"Then I will assist you, my poor woman," said the mendicant, and he pulled out a purse from beneath his old tattered garments, and gave it to her, telling her, at the same time, that he notwithstanding his miserable appearance had a great deal of money, and she might use what he had given her freely. "I am old," said he, "and my days must be short; promise me only this, that I shall be left forlorn and desolate upon my bed of death, and all I will leave to you." And the silent tears glistened in his eye, as he trembling lips added, "for I am alone in the world." In terms of gratitude and thankfulness the poor woman expressed her feelings, I shall leave the reader to imagine. It was a gleam of sunshine passing through the desolate mind. In a few days the shop was painted and cleaned, and a jolly piece of roast beef decorated the window. The old man lodged in the house and every attention was paid to his comfort by the good woman. Her business increased, and she found herself getting into comfortable circumstances, and to add to her happiness, her husband was released from gaol, and conducted the business with spirit. One day the old man went out, and was seized with a fit in the street at a distance from his home. He was conveyed to a hospital by the bystanders in a state of insensibility. As soon as he recovered, he raved for his landlady, and with considerable difficulty he made some of the people in the hospital understand where she was to be found. She was sent for, and, on her arrival, the old mendicant addressed himself to her, and expressed his sense of the kindness she had shown him. "Get a pen and ink," said he, "for I will keep my promise, and all I have shall be yours." The woman applied to the people of the place for ink and paper, but they either had none, or refused to give it her, and she left the hospital for the purpose of obtaining it. During her absence, however, the old man expired, and she had nothing to show that she had any claim to his property; she lost the whole, which the trustees of the hospital claimed. But it is some satisfaction to know that in consequence of his former bounty, the people are doing extremely well, and are even becoming affluent.

FROM THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST MAGAZINE.

ADDRESS TO BACKSLIDERS.

It is a melancholy fact, that many who once professed religion, and appeared to live in the practice of its duties, and the enjoyments of its promises, afterwards have departed therefrom and brought condemnation upon their own souls. The degrees of this sin are various, but all backsliding from God originates in a departure of heart from him. Some, though they have, in a great degree, lost their love to God and zeal in the cause of Christ, yet are moral in their lives, and are careful to avoid the censures of the church. These may be said to backslide in heart only. Others, by intemperate, profane, and wicked lives, bring an open reproach upon the cause of Christ, and give the enemies of our holy religion occasion to blaspheme. But whatever be the degrees of guilt to which backsliders may have arrived, it is evident their condition is most wretched, and that it is the duty of the ministers of the gospel, to use every means in their power to awaken them to a sense of their danger, and persuade them to return to him from whom they have revolted. This is the design of the present address, and O may the Holy Spirit impress it on the hearts of those into whose hands it may fall. Backsliders are frequently insensible of the enormity of their sin and the danger to which they are exposed. On this subject the scriptures use the most alarming expressions. "Thine own wickedness shall correct thee, and thy backslidings shall reproach thee; know, therefore, and see that it is an evil thing to bitter, that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God, and that my fear is not in thee, saith the Lord of hosts." For though thou wash thee with nitre, and take thee much soap, yet thine iniquity is marked before me, saith the Lord God." O backslider! it is from God, the blessed God, that thou hast departed, against him thou hast sinned. Call to mind the many and affecting tokens of his mercy, which he has manifested towards thee. Think of his wonderful love in the gift, sufferings, and death of his only begotten and dearly beloved Son. Think of that grace which to thee appeared, when God in infinite compassion called after thee, a sinner, a sinner, a wretched and helpless, exposed to thine own shame, and hastening onward to eternal destruction. Oh! hast thou forgotten that all-memorable period, when, decked with sins and expecting every moment to sink down in remediless woe, thou didst raise the supplicating cry, "God be merciful to me a sinner," and the Saviour spoke peace to thy guilty soul? How great the change! How divine the bliss! this was the "day of thine espousals and the day of the gladness of thy heart." Then thou couldst sweetly sing,

"Jesus all the day long,
My joy and my song;
O that all his salvation might see."

Against all these displays of divine goodness, thou backslider! hast sinned, upon all those mercies and blessings, thou hast trampled. This is not all. The saints of God rejoiced also, yea, there was joy in heaven, because that one sinner had repented. Yes, the saints rejoiced when they heard thee, in the presence of God, angels, and men, solemnly avow the Lord to be thy God, and his people to be thy people. Where are now those promises? Thou last broken them.

From the specimen given in this plan, and from what we witnessed in our visit to the school, we agree with the Superintendent's opinion, that "the instruction which is communicated is thorough, and will not easily be forgotten. This is more than can be said of the old method. The repetitions, which are a necessary part of the plan, will give the children a knowledge of their lessons which can be obtained in no other way. Few lasting impressions can be made by the single recitation of a lesson, and unless it can be permanently fixed in the memory, it will do little good. Children, as well as those farther advanced in life, require "line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a little;" and in this way only can instruction be given effectually."

No other than religious instruction is given in this school. The Superintendent observes—

the danger! Can mercy, can even divine compassion extend to such a guilty sinner? This question is of infinite moment. Let the word of God decide it. "It is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save the chief of sinners." "A voice was heard upon the high places, concerning and supplications of the children of Israel:—for they have perverted their way, and they have forgotten the Lord their God. Return, ye backsliders, and I will hear your backslidings." "Go, and proclaim these words, and say, return thou backsliding Israel, saith the Lord; and I will not cause mine anger to fall upon you: for I am merciful, saith the Lord, and I will not keep anger for ever." There is encouragement even to the backsliders, all guilty as they are, to return to the Lord who will have mercy upon him. Be exhorted then, to return. Return to your heavenly Father's house, where is bread enough and to spare." Return to the out-stretched arms of bleeding mercy, and the Saviour will still receive you, heal all your backslidings, and pardon all your sins.

"Oppress'd with guilt, a painful load,
Come, and spread your woes abroad;
Divine compassion, mighty love,
Will all the painful load remove!"

O. F. B.

MISS WRIGHT'S EMANCIPATING ESTABLISHMENT.

The following information respecting the establishment of Miss Frances Wright for emancipating slaves and training them in the habits of freemen, is from a letter of George Flower, Esq. associated with her in the work, to the Editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* at Baltimore.

The Emancipating Labor Society, of Shelby Co. Tennessee, takes charge of those slaves whose owners wish them to be colonized and emancipated, but who have not the means or inclination to take that charge upon themselves. Families of slaves are also purchased from those owners who will not give liberty to them, except on condition of receiving a pecuniary compensation.

The slaves in this establishment are not urged to work by fear of the lash, or the presence of an overseer. They are directed in the usual way that free laborers are. They have three good meals per day, and all necessary clothing. Their work is conducted by themselves. Families of slaves are also purchased from those owners who will not give liberty to them, except on condition of receiving a pecuniary compensation.

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MANUMISSION.

Sampson David, Esq. a member of the legislature of Tennessee, who died in Jacksonborough a few weeks ago, has provided in his will, that all his negroes, 22 in number, which are mostly young, should be manumitted in the year 1830, or at his wife's death, should that happen sooner; and has made ample provision for their removal to a foreign colony, or to a free state, at their own option.—*Niles' Reg.*

"ON EARTH PEACE—GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN"



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1826.

Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The sermons before the society were preached on the 27th and 28th of April, by the Rev. Theophilus Lessey, Rev. Dr. Stewart, and Rev. Robert Newton. Sermons were also preached in behalf of the society in all the Wesleyan chapels in London, on Sunday, April 30th. The general meeting of the society was held in the City-Road chapel, London, on Monday, the 1st of May. Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. in the chair. "The attendance at the meeting was pressing beyond all former example, and on no occasion was a more lively interest produced by the addresses of the different speakers." The collections at the different services amounted to upwards of four thousand five hundred dollars.

The Report stated that the stations occupied by the Missionaries of the Society, or to which Missionaries shortly to be appointed, are 131; that the number of Missionaries actually employed is 180, exclusive of catechists and schoolmasters; and that the members in church fellowship at the several missionary stations amount to about 32,000. The funds of the Society have greatly prospered, the receipts for the last year having exceeded those of the preceding by more than thirty-four thousand dollars.

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SCIENCE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN UTICA AND VICINITY.

A letter dated May 31, from a member of the Welsh congregation at Utica, and published in the Pittsburg Recorder, gives the following account of the interesting work of grace which is going on in that region.

"A more powerful revival has never been experienced in these parts, or perhaps in any part of America. A year ago, there was no revival in any part of the western district of this state. Now there have been revivals in more than twenty-five townships of the same district, in some of which the work has been carried on with a power, which has hardly been equalled since the days of the apostles. At one or two periods the entire population of the state of the society was converted, and of the missionary station among the Indians to be most gratifying.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Mr. of New Brunswick, on the general subject of our small society, between forty and fifty, which nearly double our number of members. Some of them, perhaps eight or ten, will join some of the English churches, as they understand English best. It is proposed that between two and three thousand souls have been hopefully converted in this county, during the last six or seven months. There is no noise in meetings, as we have seen in times of revival in England; but all is stillness and solemnity. I have never witnessed such solemnity and such an ardent spirit of prayer as I have during the last three or four meetings. There are prayer-meetings nearly every hour of the day in some parts of the village; and frequently in different little circles meet for prayer at the same time on domestic concerns. Mr. F. mentioned the savages of our frontier: of the Indian character and our prejudices against it; together with the efforts of their evangelization.

Rev. Mr. Finlay gave a particular account of the mission. He represented it to be re-

ally prosperous, especially in its spiritual con-

dition having sometime since experienced a re-

vival. The school attached to the mission has

scholars, who with others connected with the

also taught to be usefully employed on the

secret prayer. Some individuals have been known

to spend whole nights in wrestling with God, as

did, until break of day. I have known this am-

society afterwards addressed, through an

letter, by the pious Indian chiefs, Between-the-

and Monmouth. They each gave an account of

their conversion to Christianity; particularly the lat-

er description was quite vivid and eloquent,

indeed, to a man of sincere and ardent

The exercises of the evening were concluded

by Monmouth.—*Rel. Chron.*

NEW YORK, July 29.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

Interesting Circumstance.—Last week, a very modest and interesting girl, about sixteen years of age, presented herself at the home department office, with a Petition which she said she wished to present to the King; and being informed that it must be presented through Mr. Peel to his Majesty, she said she would call again. It appears that her name is Harrison, and she is the daughter of a respectable tradesman at Birmingham; that her brother, a boy about her age, had been seduced by two elder boys, to join them in stealing some gold belonging to Mr. Price, of that town, and Harrison and one of his companions were convicted of the offence, at the last Warwick Assizes. No distinction was made between the old offender and Harrison, who had not before committed a theft, and they were both sentenced to transportation for life. When Miss Harrison heard of the situation of her brother, and that her mother's life was despaired of, in consequence of her excessive grief occasioned by her child being for ever separated from her, the poor girl packed up a few articles of apparel, and without advising with her friends, started by the coach from Birmingham to London, to present a petition to the King in his favor. When she learned that the petition could only be presented through Mr. Peel, she called again at the Home Office, and enclosed, with the petition addressed to his Majesty, the following letter addressed to Mr. Peel:

LONDON, May 28, 1826.

"Right Honorable Sir—A very humble individual,

calling his name James Jaquith, has been convicted

of stealing a female child, eight years since, picking

it to secure pity in begging about the country. It was

stolen when two years and eight months old, and has

not been found by its parents, when near eleven years

old. It was taken from the man, in the winter, about

three years since, when he lived in a cave in the woods,

because he ill-treated it.

He has been sentenced to be imprisoned 60 days, and live on bread and water.

The punishment is too mild.—*N. Y. Daily Advr.*

Child Stealing.—In Chautauque County, N. Y., a young female, only sixteen years of age, has traveled from Birmingham to London, to have the satisfaction of personally laying before you a petition in favor of her brother. This is her first journey; she is perfectly inexperienced; and she has no opportunity of inquiring the most proper mode of applying for so great a favor, but she trusts the innocence of her character which is unimpeachable, as well as the delicacy of her sex, and the distressing nature of her object—to obtain mercy for her brother, will be allowed by a gentleman of well known benevolence, to outweigh any unimportant violation of the rules of etiquette, and will show how much the claims of humanity are regarded by a great minister before those of ceremony.

My reason, Right Honorable Sir, for taking this long

journey, and for soliciting this audience, is, that my dear parents and myself may have the solace of knowing that the case of my unfortunate brother was real-

known to, and duly considered by you, sir; and that I may hereafter reflect, that my humble voice was

heard for mercy, by your Right Honorable Sir.

"I have the honor to be,

Right Honorable Sir,
your most ob't most humble servant,

ANNE MARIA HARRISON.

To the Right Honorable Robert

Peel, Esq; his Majesty's

Principal Secretary of State

for the Home Department."

It is almost unnecessary to say, that Mr. Peel, with that humanity, for which he is so distinguished, gave the poor girl an interview, and promised not only to present her letter to the king, but to make inquiries into her brother's case, and if there were circumstances in his favor, he would recommend a commutation of his sentence. The youth is now on board the Dolphin, at Chatham; and the affectionate sister waits in care for the result.

My beloved brother and fellow-laborer, the Rev.

W. McTeal, a few miles south, enjoys a rich home

as the fruit of his faithful labors. For several years he has been enveloped with the reformation. He has

cheered me with the intelligence, that he had

been baptized. I have much encouragement.

The old church has been comforted, and stimulated to duty.

A meeting will be held in Concord, Vt, on

Tuesday, the 5th of September next, and

time until the Saturday following.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

A day will be devoted by the citizens of Boston, general solemnities in honor of these departed patriots. The Young Men of Boston will march to the State house, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to the Church in Chancery place, where an oration will be pronounced by Samuel L. Peale, Esq. At 11 o'clock, the city authorities and generally will assemble at the State house, whence they will proceed to Faneuil Hall, where an oration will be pronounced by the Hon. Daniel Webster. It is expected that these exercises will be performed by the French Committee and troops in attendance. A national assembly has met at Epidaurus, and Demetrius Vassiliani is looked upon for President. The Turkish fleet and transports were visible from the peak of the town of Milo passing Macronissos, 3rd May, returning to the Savings Institution, in New Haven, are valid; and will be sufficient to replace its deposits. This decision gives the Savings Bank a preference to other creditors.

The last arrest of an *Actress*.—An English paper gives an affecting account of the sudden death of Mrs. Windsor, an actress on the Bath theatre, the circumstances of which are spoken of as "one of those awful dispensations of Providence, which must compel the most unthinking to reflect on the frail tenure of human existence." During the last act of the *farce*, when her appearance had been greeted but a few moments by an admiring audience, having uttered but a few words of her part, she suddenly exclaimed, *I am dying.*

Speedily sinking into a chair, she was carried from the gay, the trifling throng of vain amusement and folly, never more to return. A blood vessel had ruptured, and the effusion of blood upon the brain had been so copious, that even partial relief was impossible. She survived two nights and one day, and expired. —Darkness involves the rest.—*C. Watchman.*

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decreed that the assignments made by the Eagle Bank to the Savings Institution, in New Haven, are valid; and will be sufficient to replace its deposits. This decision gives the Savings Bank a preference to other creditors.

The performance of funeral rites in honor of the

late John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

On Monday week in Philadelphia.

A full division of militia formed the funeral

procession at the State House on Independence Square, covered with tokens of mourning.

The funeral was conducted with great solemnity and appropriateness, and the platform was surrounded by 20,000 spectators.—*Grief* sat

in mournful silence, tears filled many eyes.

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